

## PHYLLOSTOMATIDAE.

3. *Micronycteris megalotis* GRAY.

One adult ♂. June 28.

4. *Dermanura rava* MILLER.

One male, July 1st.

## CEBIDAE.

5. *Cebus curtus*, sp. nov.

Type. — Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. 10,824, adult ♂, Gorgona Island, July 2, 1904.

Two specimens, ♂ ♀ July 2, 1904.

*Characters.* — A small, short-tailed island form, related to *C. hypoleucus* (Humbt.). Similar in color to *C. hypoleucus*, — black all over except head, under surface and sides of neck and shoulders, which are white in the male and Isabella color in the female. Differs from *C. hypoleucus* in being smaller; tail very much shorter; hands, feet, and limbs shorter. Skull smaller and narrower, especially so across the orbits and just behind them.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Total length.	Tail vertebrae.	Hind foot.
10,824	♂ ad.	753	420	115
10,825	♀ young ad.	753	420	112

*Skull.* — Type, adult ♂: Basal length, 69; occipito-nasal length, 80.4; zygomatic width, 58.4; mastoid width, 48.2; width across orbits, 49.2; least width behind orbits, 38.4; length of palate to palatal notch, 33.6; palatal notch to foramen magnum, 28; upper tooth row, canine to last molar, 25; length of mandible, 58; lower tooth row, canine to last molar, 28.

*Remarks.* — The monkey of Gorgona Island is a well-marked species, differing greatly from *Cebus hypoleucus* in its very short tail, and much smaller hands and feet. The limbs, also, judging from skins made in the same way, appear to be very short, and the skull shows characters by which it can be separated from that of *C. hypoleucus*.

It was not uncommon in the forest, but was hard to reach owing to the denseness of the jungle.

## IV. AVES. BY JOHN E. THAYER AND OUTRAM BANGS.

The paucity in the ornithology of Gorgona Island is well shown by the following list of sixteen species. Mr. Brown took examples, during his stay of two weeks, of but fourteen species, and of these several are represented by only from one to three individuals each. The small amount of preparation gave Mr. Brown more time for field work, and he tells us he often

stayed out all day shooting every bird he saw, and even at that never got more than ten birds in a single day.

Two species only, the yellow honey creeper and the ant shrike, were even fairly common; all other land birds were in such small numbers that of several of them he saw but one or two individuals during his stay on the island.

Owing to the dense jungles that completely cover the island, it was very hard to get about, and the birds were all in the high trees, so that it is very possible Mr. Brown did not procure all the species that occur there.

In spite of the late date, June and July, at which the island was visited, the birds are in excellent plumage, showing no signs of wear or fading. In a wet, heavily forested island such as Gorgona, the plumage of the birds appears to keep in fine condition up to the very time they moult, in marked contrast to what happens in dry, hot, barren regions.

The four species of land birds we describe as new are strongly characterized, and additional material might show that one or two of the others also represent new island forms. The new booby is quite different from either *Sula leucogastra* or *Sula brewsteri*, though somewhat intermediate between them. We give it specific rank, because the only alternative is to consider *S. leucogastra*, *S. brewsteri*, *S. nesiotes*, and the new form subspecies of one bird, which we are not quite prepared to do.

We are under great obligations to Dr. Robert Ridgway, who, though extremely busy at the time, compared many of the specimens with the material in the United States National Museum, and also to Mr. E. W. Nelson for comparing the boobies with typical specimens in the United States Biological Survey Collection.

All the measurements are in millimetres, and the colors are according to Ridgway's nomenclature.

## SULIDAE.

### 1. *Sula nebouxi* MILNE EDWARDS.

One immature ♂, June 26.

Earlier in the season this species breeds abundantly on Gorgonilla, according to information given Mr. Brown by the fishermen who visit the island.

### 2. *Sula etesiaca*, sp. nov.

Type. — Coll. E. A. & O. Bangs, No. 14,026, adult ♂, Gorgona Island, June 29, 1904.

Five specimens, adults ♂ ♀, June 29 to July 2, 1904.

M. C. Z., No. 40,280, adult ♀, Gorgona Island, July 1, 1904.

*Characters.* — Size about as in *Sula brewsteri* Goss. Intermediate in color and color-pattern between *S. brewsteri* and *S. leucogastra*; in the adult ♂ of

the new bird the forward part of the head only is gray, shading into the dark sooty brown of the rest of upper parts at nape, on cheeks and on throat just below the gular sack (in *S. brewsteri* the adult ♂ has the head entirely whitish and the neck ashy gray shading into color of back at shoulders). The female of the new form has the whole head and neck, dark sooty brown concolor with the back, like *Sula leucogastra* (the female of *S. brewsteri* has the head and neck distinctly lighter or grayer than the back). Young as well as adult examples are darker brown than specimens of *S. brewsteri* in corresponding plumage.

*Colors of Naked Parts in Life.* — Adult ♂: Bill dusky, slightly yellowish toward base; gular region and skin around eye dusky, sometimes tinged with greenish yellow; tarsus and foot pea-green. Adult ♀: Bill, gular region, skin around eye, tarsus, and foot sulphur yellow.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Locality.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
14,026	♂ ad.	Gorgona Isl.	374	187	47	95
14,251	♂ ad.	Saboga Isl.	380	186	45	95
14,252	♂ ad.	San Miguel Isl.	379	168	45	94
14,027	♀ ad.	Gorgona Isl.	398	198	47	97
14,028	♀ ad.	do.	405	197	50	100
14,253	♀ ad.	Saboga Isl.	400	192	48	100

*Geographic Distribution.* — *Sula etesiaca* is not confined to Gorgona Island, but breeds also in great numbers on Saboga Island, — the “bird rock” of the Pearl Islands in the Bay of Panama, — Mr. Brown securing a large series on the present trip at the last-named place. Cocos Island, between Panama and the Galapagos, is another breeding place, Mr. Nelson informing us that specimens in the National Museum from this island are identical with ours from Gorgona and the Pearl Islands.

*Remarks.* — Mr. E. W. Nelson has most kindly compared our birds with the fine series of true *S. brewsteri* taken by himself and Goldman on the west coast of Mexico and adjacent islands, and agrees with us that the present form is well worthy of recognition. Whether it should be treated as a distinct species or all the forms like *Sula leucogastra* arranged as subspecies of one bird, is a matter best to be left for a detailed revision of the group.

*Sula etesiaca* breeds in large numbers on Gorgonilla; at the time Mr. Brown visited the place the breeding season was over, though the birds were still abundant about the island.

## FREGATIDAE.

### 3. *Fregata aquila* (LINNÉ).

No specimens were secured. The breeding season was past and the birds could not be obtained. It nests in numbers on Gorgonilla.

## ARDEIDAE.

4. *Butorides striata* (LINNÉ).

Three specimens, June 24 to July 2, all in the striped immature plumage. They agree minutely with a skin from Surinam in corresponding plumage with which we have compared them.

## FALCONIDAE.

5. *Urubitinga subtilis*, sp. nov.

Type. — Coll. E. A. & O. Bangs, No. 14,001, adult ♂, Gorgona Island, July 1, 1904.

Two specimens, adult ♂, July 1, 1904; juv. ♂, June 19, 1904.

*Characters.* — Somewhat similar to *U. anthracina* (Licht.), but smaller (wing nearly two inches shorter); white central tail band and terminal margin narrower; in color the new form differs from *U. anthracina* in having the ground color of the broad mottled band extending across the secondaries, bright cinnamon rufous, this band in true *U. anthracina* having the ground color dull grayish only tinged with rufous on the inner edges of some of the feathers; the young skin has the wings much marked and spotted with cinnamon rufous — much more so than in any of the many specimens of *U. anthracina* we have examined.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
14,001	♂ ad.	330	187	87.5	38.5
14,002	♂ young	324	188	84	38

## RALLIDAE.

6. *Ionornis martinica* (LINNÉ).

One adult ♂, June 23.

This specimen shows no peculiarities. It agrees exactly with skins from various localities in North and Middle America.

## CUCULIDAE.

7. *Coccyzus melanocoryphus* VIEILL.

One adult ♀, June 23. This specimen is perfectly typical of the species.

## TROCHILIDAE.

8. *Amizilis tzaeatl* (LLAVE).

Three specimens, all females, June 24 to July 2. These are not to be distinguished from continental specimens.

## FORMICARIIDAE.

9. *Thamnophilus gorgonae*, sp. nov.

Type. — Coll. E. A. & O. Bangs, No. 14,005, adult ♀, Gorgona Island, July 1, 1904.

Twenty-four specimens, adults ♂ ♀, June 23 to July 2, 1904.

M. C. Z., Nos. 40,281–40,290, adults ♂ ♀, June 23 to July 2, 1904.

*Characters.* — Nearest to *T. naevius* (Gml.), but slightly larger, tail longer, and bill relatively smaller. Adult ♂ similar in color to that of *T. naevius*, but paler gray below, and more whitish in middle of belly — intermediate in color between the males of *T. naevius* and *T. ambiguus* Swains. Adult ♀ quite different in color from females of these two species, though somewhat intermediate between them. From the ♀ of *T. naevius* it differs in being much paler and much more reddish brown; the general color much as in *T. ambiguus*, except that in that species the pileum and tail are strongly rufescent.

*Color.* — Adult ♀, upper parts reddish raw umber, slightly more rufescent on crown; wings blackish, the primaries edged with raw umber, secondaries with buff and lesser coverts tipped with buff; outer scapulars edged externally with whitish; tail raw umber, all the feathers except central pair with a white terminal spot, the central ones with a tiny buff spot in the middle of the tip, the outer pair with another spot, buffy white, on the outer web midway of feather; under parts pale raw sienna on throat and middle of belly and under tail coverts and shading to tawny-olive on sides; a large semi-concealed white patch on back.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
14,003	♂ ad.	70.5	57	21.5	19
14,004	♂ ad.	75	58	22	19
40,281 M. C. Z.	♂ ad.	73	57	21	17.5
40,282 M. C. Z.	♂ ad.	71.5	54	22	20
C.	♂ ad.	71	54	21	19.5
D.	♂ ad.	70.5	54.5	21	18.5
40,283 M. C. Z.	♂ ad.	70.5	54	21.5	18
F.	♂ ad.	72	56	21.5	19
G.	♂ ad.	70	56	22	19.5
40,284 M. C. Z.	♂ ad.	72	55	22	20
14,005	♀ ad.	72	53.5	22	18.5
14,006	♀ ad.	68.5	51.5	22	19
I.	♀ ad.	72	55	21.5	18.5
J.	♀ ad.	69.5	53	22.5	20
K.	♀ ad.	68	55	22	18.5
40,285 M. C. Z.	♀ ad.	68	56.5	22	19
40,286 M. C. Z.	♀ ad.	68.5	54	22	20
40,287 M. C. Z.	♀ ad.	72	56	22	18.5
40,288 M. C. Z.	♀ ad.	71	56.5	22.5	18
P.	♀ ad.	68.5	56	22	20

## TYRANNIDAE.

10. *Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa* (Licht.).

One adult ♂, July 1. Another, a nestling, was shot, but was so mangled that it could not be saved. The adult agrees in all respects with continental skins, except that the under tail coverts are much more clouded with dusky than usual. In an enormous series of this form from Central and northern South America, not one has the under tail coverts marked with dusky to such an extent, though many show traces of such markings.

## COEREBIDAE.

11. *Cyanerpes gigas*, sp. nov.

Type. — Coll. E. A. & O. Bangs, No. 14,007 juv. ♂, Gorgona Island, June 26, 1904.

Three specimens, 2 juv. ♂, 1 adult ♀, June 26-28, 1904.

*Characters.* — A very distinct species, though nearly related to *C. cyaneus* (Linné). Size very large; tail very long; bill short and stout; the purplish color of rump and outer scapulars in the ♂ very much darker — more purple, less blue — than in *C. cyaneus*. Female much darker and duller green.

*Color.* — Male, type (not quite fully adult, the breast and sides still retaining some of the green feathers of the immature plumage, and the crown mainly green, the turquoise-colored feathers of the adult plumage appearing irregularly through it), similar in distribution of colors to the male of *C. cyaneus*; the under parts slightly darker — cyanine blue; rump, upper tail coverts, and outer scapulars much darker than in *C. cyaneus* and of a different shade, being about the same shade as under parts, — cyanine blue.<sup>1</sup> Adult female, upper parts dark, dull green (nearer to parrot green of Ridgway than any of his colors, but duller and more dusky); under parts decidedly darker and duller than in *C. cyaneus* and less tinged with yellowish on throat and middle of belly.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
14,007	♂	68.5 <sup>2</sup>	42	16	16
A.	♂	66 <sup>2</sup>	43	16	16.5
14,008	♀	67.5	42	16.5	16.5

*Remarks.* — This species is much more distinct from *C. cyaneus* than the above description and measurements seem to imply. In general bulk it is a

<sup>1</sup> In *Birds of North and Middle America*, Part II, p. 386, Ridgway describes the ♂ of *Cyanerpes cyaneus* as though the rump and the under parts were the same color, — smalt blue. In a very large series examined by us, the rump is invariably paler and brighter blue than the under parts, about French blue.

<sup>2</sup> In these two skins the wing measurement is much too short, as the longer primaries having recently moulted are not full grown.

much larger bird. The much darker and duller blue of the rump in the male is very striking, and the dull, dusky green of the upper parts in the female is wholly different from the paler and more olive green of these parts in *C. cyaneus*.

*Cyanerpes cyaneus* has, according to Ridgway, never been recorded from any point in South America west of the Andes, so that the form inhabiting Gorgona Island appears to be widely separated geographically from that species. It must, however, be borne in mind that very little is known about the ornithology of the western coast of Colombia opposite Gorgona Island.

12. *Coereba gorgonae*, sp. nov.

Type. — Coll. E. A. & O. Bangs, No. 14,009, adult ♂, Gorgona Island, June 28, 1904.

Thirty specimens, adult ♂ ♀, 1 juv. ♂, June 23–July 2, 1904.

M. C. Z., Nos. 40,291–40,306, adults ♂ ♀, Gorgona Island, June 24 to July 2, 1904.

*Characters.* — A very distinct species, nearest to *C. cerinoclunis* Bangs of the Pearl Islands, Bay of Panama. Differing in the much smaller — reduced to a mere dot — white wing spot, much deeper black back, darker gray throat, darker and more greenish yellow belly, and in having a greenish band bordering the gray of throat below. Size about the same.

*Color.* — Adult ♂, upper parts deep sooty black, a broad white superciliary stripe extending from nostril to beyond auricular region; rump patch olive yellow; malar region, chin, and throat dark gray (almost slate-gray, No. 5, of Ridgway), the malar region distinctly freckled with dusky; below the gray of throat, an ill-defined band of dull oil green, which separates the gray of the throat from the yellow of the breast; rest of under parts gamboge yellow with a greenish tinge, passing into yellowish olive on flanks; under tail coverts buffy white; lateral rectrices broadly tipped with white on inner webs, nearly as broad as in *C. luteola*; white wing spot reduced to a mere trace on the three or four primaries next the outermost. Female similar, perhaps averaging slightly paler and duller. Young differs from the adult in having the throat yellowish and the back duller and browner.

*Measurements* —

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
14,009	♂ ad.	57	31	17	13
14,010	♂ ad.	55.5	34	16	13
14,011	♂ ad.	57.5	32.5	17	13.5
14,012	♀ ad.	53	30.5	16.5	12.5
14,013	♀ ad.	52	29	17	12
A.	♀ ad.	53	30	16	13

*Remarks.* — This fine island species can be separated at once from all its allies by the very small white wing spot, the greenish band below the gray throat, and the dusky freckling of the malar region. In its dark gray throat

and jet black upper parts it resembles *C. luteola*, but otherwise the likeness is not very close, and the species is very strongly characterized.

### TANAGRIDAE.

#### 13. *Calospiza lavinia* (CASSIN).

Three specimens, two males and a female, June 25-27.

These agree minutely with continental examples, in color and general proportions, except that the bill is shorter and relatively broader. This character, though strongly marked in these three specimens, might fail in a larger series, and we prefer, for the present at least, to allow the Gorgona bird to stand as true *C. lavinia*.

#### 14. *Tachyphonus delatirii* LAFFR.

Not met with by Mr. Brown. The species is recorded from Gorgona Island by Selater in Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. 11, p. 215, one adult ♂ having been procured there by Captain Kellett and Lieutenant Wood.

### FRINGILLIDAE.

#### 15. *Sporophila gutturalis* (LICHT.)?

One adult ♀, July 1.

This skin comes nearer to the ♀ of *S. gutturalis* than to females of *S. luctuosa* and *S. collaris* (the females of these three species all look much alike), but probably really represents a distinct form, as it is much smaller — shorter wing and tail and smaller feet — and slightly darker in color. Without a male, however, it is impossible to decide just what it really is. Its measurements are as follows: No. 14,015 ♀, wing, 50.5; tail, 36.5; tarsus, 13.5; culmen, 7.

#### 16. *Sporophila telasco* (LESSON)?

One young ♂, July 1.

This specimen seems to be referable to *S. telasco* of Peru and Ecuador. At all events, it needs comparison with no other species. We can find no skins of *T. telasco* in quite corresponding plumage to compare it with, but on the other hand can detect in our specimen no marked differences from the fully adult skins with which it has been compared. Our specimen is immature, the bright chestnut throat patch of the adult plumage being indicated by feathers of this color appearing irregularly over the throat.

### V. REPTILIA AND AMPHIBIA. BY THOMAS BARBOUR.

The Reptiles of Gorgona Island are derived from the adjacent mainland. Many of the species, however, are very distinct from their nearest congeners.